

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

A Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, Family and News Journal.

NEW SERIES.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A Large Weekly Agricultural, Family and News Paper, designed to interest and entertain Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics, and the Families of all classes.

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WM. M. DOTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, } Corresponding Editors.
MRS. L. B. ADAMS, }

Important Reduction in the terms of the Farmer.

TERMS.—One copy \$1.50; six copies \$8; ten copies \$12; fifteen copies \$17; twenty copies \$22; thirty copies \$32; forty copies \$42; fifty copies \$50 (only \$1 each) payable strictly in advance.

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Have You a Cistern?

In regions where well and spring water is hard, every family should have a good cistern, for the housekeeper's convenience; and, in addition to this consideration, it will pay to have a good filter and use soft water for drinking and cooking purposes. Look at the crusts of lime that form in the teakettle when hard water is used! Scientific writers,—especially Physiologists and physicians—assure us that the lime thus proved to abound largely in hard water, is unwholesome; and it is wisdom to "keep an eye out" for all these little tributaries to the prodigious torrent of Disease that is daily sweeping down and engulfing vast numbers of our race, and to avoid them, at least when it can be done at so small an outlay of trouble and expense as is required to secure a good cistern.

A CHEAP WAY TO BUILD ONE.

J. C. Bishop, of Fond du Lac, Wis., writes to the *American Agriculturist* as follows:

"Two years ago the coming month, I dug a hole for a cistern, 9 feet deep—9 feet across at top, and 7 feet across two feet below the surface—this left a shoulder or breech into which I placed two timbers for beams, and on these plank for a covering immediately over the cistern. A mason plastered it with Rosendale hydraulic cement, directly on the earth. It has never been dry since four weeks after it was finished, and according to my figures, holds nearly 63 barrels. It is perfectly tight now, except the spout and main hole.—it has never leaked out nor in. No surface water can drain in, and had I known how cheap, and with how little trouble it could be made, I should have had one long before.

The cost was as follows:

1 bbl. Rosendale cement.....	\$4.00
1 day plastering and board.....	1.75
14 day in digging and board.....	1.50
103 feet of Lumber.....	1.03
My time, nails etc.....	1.50

Total cost of Cistern.....\$9.78

The sand was mixed with the cement—only as fast as used—2 parts of sand to 1 of cement. There are sixty feet of gutter to my house.

Relative to this the editor of the *Agriculturist* says: "The above cheap method of making cisterns is much used in this region, and they generally do well where there is a firm hard soil to plaster upon. When locust poles and flag stones to lay on them can be obtained for the covering, it may be placed two feet or more under ground. The locust timber will last a century. Red cedar is also pretty durable."

Of course, if the soil is not firm, it is risky to depend upon anything less durable than a wall of bricks to plaster upon.

Cistern water should be aired and stirred frequently, or it is liable to become impure, when it would be less wholesome than even hard water.

Treatment of Cane.

It will be remembered that Mr. HALLET recommended that in the fall the cane be cut up and bound, and laid in small winrows, giving as a reason for laying it in small winrows, that the modifying influence of the soil counteracted in a measure the changeableness of the autumn weather.

We notice that the *Ohio Field Notes* recommends putting the cane in shocks. It says:

"It is desirable to have all the cane for one batch of a uniform quality as to ripeness; but as it stands in the field this cannot well be had, as some will be more forward than others; but if the crop be cut up when the seed is well upon the turn, or after frost has checked vegetation, and put into shocks, the saccharine juices will mature, so that a better quality of syrup will be the result, and more of it. The cane should stand in shock about two weeks but it will not take damage by standing four weeks.

"It is better to stand the shocks with the butts upon the ground, than to lay it in heaps horizontally, as by being in shocks it will not pack so closely as to heat, and the butts being upon the ground there will be less evaporation of the juices than if the cut ends were exposed as they will be when laid horizontally."

Our impression is that the plan recom-

mended by our correspondent, Mr. HALLET, is the best, as, with only three bundles together, as he directed, with the tops of another three upon the butts of these, there can be no danger of heating, and by this method, the modifying influence of the soil, which in the fall is considerable, is fully available, while if the bundles stand upright in shocks it is not.

Cavalry Horses.

We note that the demand for horses suited for cavalry purposes, is exciting attention to the fact that such a class of horses to any extent is not to be found in the Northern States. During the last ten years, the States at the northwest, so far as the breeding of horses has been conducted as a business, have directed nearly all their capital and energy to the breeding of trotting horses from the family known as Morgans and Black Hawks. When from \$500 to \$2500 was taken out of a neighborhood for the purpose of improving the horse stock of the community, it of course took nearly all that was to spare in that locality, and when it was spent on such stallions as came to us with a high reputation, the idea was generally prevalent, that every man could raise a colt worth just as much money, as was given the original horse. Now the fact is that where a breeder had a choice mare, that herself possessed size, action and a large amount of thorough bred blood, these stallions did very well, and the progeny was not an improvement on either sire or dam, but evinced an evident approximation to their good qualities, but where the mare had little high breeding, and originally had her descent from mongrel blood, the mongrel blood of the Black Hawk or the Morgan had not the power to improve, and consequently breeders were disappointed in the results, for they had in their colts neither superior action, nor superior size, nor superior style. In both action and size especially they were deficient, and most certainly they were deficient in that lasting power at the gallop that would render them of any service for cavalry. Wilkes, in a late *Spirit of the Times*, views this subject in the same light. He says:

"The breed of horses best adapted for cavalry may be said to hardly exist in this country, or, at all events, only in a very limited degree. This is especially evident in viewing a regiment of cavalry at the present time, and observing the heterogeneous lot of horses on which they are mounted. Horses of every breed, except the one best suited for the cavalry charger, are there in abundance. The

trotter, with his unnatural gait and unsuitable action, is alongside the badly-broken and hard-mouthed hack, and the lumbering Canestoga; all equally unfitted for active service in the field. But the true charger, nearly thoroughbred, full of fire and courage, that can clear a hedge or a ditch like a deer, carry his heavily armed rider with ease, and possesses both speed and endurance in the highest degree, is hardly ever to be seen: And to what is this deterioration of our breeding stock to be attributed? It is to the fact that in the Northern States, racing, as a national pastime, has been allowed to die out, and as the natural consequence, we are fast losing in the breed of our horses, the speed, courage and endurance which are characteristics of the thoroughbred racer. Trotting has usurped the place of racing in the affections of the people, and the country has become flooded with a breed of horses that are utterly valueless for cavalry purposes in time of war, how ever useful they may be for the pursuits of peace. Such a class of horses can never be got to face the cannon's roar, or to charge the serried ranks of glistening bayonets. "Blood will tell," and they would recoil and run away in such circumstances, where the stock of the "high mettled racer" would stand firm, and, like its rider, defy the whistling storm of death."

There is a mistaken notion prevalent in this state relative to the use of the blood horse, and many breeders have the idea that they can raise good enough stock without the use of the thoroughbred horse. This is a most grievous error. From a good half breed, or mongrel, they may raise a chance horse, which may prove a good one, but they cannot rely upon them for a decided and permanent improvement. Probably no country in the world has such an opportunity to develop from the native and best breeds of horses, of wild growth as Russia. Yet at the same time no government has paid out so much money to procure sires of the purest thoroughbred families that England could produce. The Emperor of Russia paid \$50,000 for Van Tromp. The same amount for Andover, \$40,000 for Peep o' Day Boy; and within the past ten years a large number of just such horses have been taken to that country for the supply of the breeding stables. To France the number of thoroughbred English horses of the highest form and blood that have been taken by the government for the use of the cavalry breeding establishments is still greater. Prussia has done the same thing, and in that kingdom Stilton, the own brother to Stoneplover, now in this State, with a number of others, have been taken for the past ten years. Stilton was purchased by the Prussian government for \$40,000, on account of his soundness, size and his high breeding.

We have heretofore in this State shown such an aversion to this class of horses that it will not pay to bring first class stallions in to Michigan. There is at present but two of this class in the whole State; one is the young

colt Lexington Junior, kept by A. C. Fish of Coldwater, and the other Stoneplover, kept by I. Williams of Plymouth. At the State Fair there was exhibited colts of this latter horse as yet only two years old, but they were distinct in every particular from the ordinary stock, yet they were beaten by a class of colts that in every particular were inferior except as among those breeders who set up the Morgan type as their standard. Neither in size, in action, nor in style were there any colts that could compare with these half bred colts. For instance, C. Yost, of Ypsilanti, exhibited a colt two years old last May, which weighed twelve hundred and sixty lbs, and stood sixteen hands high, a powerful, well developed horse at his age, with action and limbs that would carry a man of 200 weight over anything passable by horse power. He was worth more money than all the colts shown, while as a horse to improve stock, he certainly exhibited more quality than any two or three year old on the ground. George Magee exhibited a colt only two years old last August, of the most elegant proportions, and hardly inferior in size to that just named. Mr. Treadwell, of Hudson, exhibited a two year old filly, likewise an August colt, of great power and size. A. D. Power, of Farmington, exhibited three colts, a two year old, one year old, and a colt of this year from the same mare, showing in color, size, form, what the breeding of this class of horses is sure to effect. So powerful is the strain of blood, that for generations the effect of the cross is sure to be felt, just as it has been proved with what is known as the Messenger stock; wherever the blood of that horse is certainly known to be bred into our horses it is known to have promoted the courage, action, vigor, size in the family with which it has been connected. Whilst our standard of breeding is fixed entirely upon a trotting gait, and is conferred entirely to a roadster pony we shall never be able to raise a first rate class of horses with powerful limbs, great energy, vigorous action, and the loftiest style and form, such as would make a cavalry to be feared and respected. On the contrary we shall continue to raise a race of undersized scrubs, ewe necked, goose rumped, that may go on a trotting track, after all the pebbles were picked off it, but which would stumble over a two foot rail fence, and have the heaves after carrying a man at speed a mile. In fact every trotting horse that has had either size or lasting power to go more than a mile, has had more or less thorough breeding in them; and without the form and the energy of the blood horse, we cannot raise horses fit for cavalry service.

We are highly pleased with the horticultural articles of Mr. T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth. They are straight forward, seasonable, as brief as justice to the subject will admit, and written solely to give information—This is just in keeping with the aims and pur-

poses of the *Farmer*, and we hope in due time to find out and secure the services of others of a like practical turn of mind to become also regular contributors to the columns of the *Farmer*.

Glorious Success of the Great Naval Expedition.

Advices deemed reliable inform us that on Thursday morning of last week the U. S. fleet approached Port Royal, opening fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, and also upon Bay Point. Under cover of the fire several of the vessels pushed by the land batteries into Broad river, dispersed all the rebel fleet under Tainall, and blockaded the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston.

The bombardment lasted nearly all day, the rebel artillery being in bad condition, and ours exceedingly effective. One of our gun boats were sunk, but the crew are said to have nearly all escaped to another vessel.—Our vessels acted under special instructions in blockading the inlets which led to the most important points, and which afforded loop-holes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet entered upon this duty four ships made at once for Beaufort and at three o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A dispatch dated Beaufort, Nov. 7th, to the Charleston *Mercury*, says that at that time the Union forces were preparing to land, evidently with the design of throwing up entrenchments and attacking the town.

Later reports state that Beaufort has fallen into our hands. The Detroit Free Press says if this be true "it will be by far the most important event of this war up to the present time. Its harbor is described to be one of the very best upon the whole line of the southern coast from Cape Charles to Galveston, and much superior in all respects to many of those that are much more frequented. Our whole fleet can ride at ease upon its bosom, and it will thus form a most convenient rendezvous for the vessels of our blockading squadron. Beaufort itself is in the very midst of the best cotton and rice district of the whole South, where the best qualities as well as the greatest quantities of both articles are produced. In opening a cotton port, therefore, no better selection could have been made, or one which, owing to the neglect of its fortifications by the rebels, would have been more easily captured. It is situated, too, just about midway between Savannah and Charleston, and will thus become a most excellent base of operations whenever it shall be determined upon to assume offensive operations."

P. S. A steamer from the fleet has arrived at Fortress Monroe and confirms the above intelligence, except that not even one Federal vessel was sunk. Our loss was nine men.—*Beaufort was taken.* Its white population fled to Charleston. The fleet stood within 800 to 1000 feet of the forts using five sec-

and fuses and poured shells into them at the rate of 2000 per hour.

Report says that 3000 Confederate soldiers in Norfolk have mutinied, and that a general reaction in public sentiment is taking place there. The Stars and Stripes are said to be flying from the rebel work at Pig Point, opposite Newport News. In view of the Victory at Port Royal we should consider this as not unlikely.

Faith Vs. Works.

Looking out of his window one summer evening, Luther saw on a tree at hand, a little bird making his brief and easy dispositions for a night's rest: "Look," said he, "how that little fellow preaches faith to us all. He takes hold of his twig, tucks his head under his wing, and goes to sleep, *leaving God to think for him.*"

Yes, yes; but then it isn't *faith* that actuates the bird, nor can man succeed by faith alone; so how does the thoughtlessness of the bird preach faith to man? The bird is adapted to thoughtlessness, while man is made to *think for himself.* "Faith without works" would never bring food and clothing to man, and the less he relies on faith, and the more upon works, the better for him.—In spiritual matters, faith is probably of moment; but when it comes to taking care of the body, *WORKS* are the main reliance. No folding-of-the-head under the wing policy is advisable in this.

"A PRIVATE BOTTLE WANTED."—**MESSERS. EDITORS:** The writer of this is in a delicate state of health, being very nervous, and expectorating profusely; I am proprietor of a fashionable drinking saloon, whose patrons are continually soliciting me to take "a smile." Of course, I cannot refuse without depriving my own house of a shingle, and shaking the confidence which patients put in physicians who swallow their own medicines. But I might as well dig my grave with my teeth, as to drink upon every invitation. I, therefore wish to have a private bottle, containing something which will benefit my health and not injure my pocket.

You will confer a great favor by stating in your paper what I ought to keep in *that* bottle, and what drink would be most beneficial to my state of health. You will probably tell me to apply to a physician. I intend to do so, but am desirous to get your advice.

M. C.
BOSTON, MASS., August 6, 1861.

In replying to this letter, the Editor of the *Scientific American* remarks: The very best liquor for your private bottle is a compound of 8 parts of oxygen to 1 of hydrogen, called by apothecaries *aqua pura*, and in the Anglo-Saxon, pure water. The only known remedy for nervousness like yours, is a blister in the palm of the hand, raised as directed on page 100 of our current volume. As you ask our advice, it is to pull down your "shingle," which if you think of it, you will see is not a very nice one for a man's name to be

on, and enlist in Gen. McClellan's army, where the strict discipline will remove you from any liability of falling into the most destructive of all habits to which you are now so dangerously exposed.

Cheering Words.

Hamburg, Nov 11, 1861.

MR. DORR: Sir, Enclosed you will find three dollars. Please send me a receipt for the same and let me know how much is placed to my credit, if anything, after wiping out that little *a* at the end of my name. I think my account was even with the *Farmer* last Jan., and I am very sorry that there is no reasonable excuse for my being behindhand. But so it is, and I will do better next time, for we can't do without it. You will have some new names from our office, and I hope we shall be able to get you up a club.

Yours with respect,

D. B. POWERS.

And so the cheering words come in from all directions by every mail. The \$3 pays way ahead to Jan. 1, 1863.

A TRUE FRIEND.—J. M. WILLIAMS, of Williamstown, writes: "If you will send me a few extra numbers I will try to extend the circulation of your paper, do not like to spare mine. I know of no better way to get subscribers than to let them read your paper; think it will recommend itself." We think this highly complimentary.

Read This.

One hundred and Sixty Dollars Worth of Sorghum Molasses from Two Acres of Land!!

Green Oak Nov. 7th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Sir, Reports begin to appear in the Papers of the amount of Molasses made from the Chinese Sugar Cane in other States, but not from this yet; and as I have worked at that business a little this fall, I have thought best to send you a line stating the amount I have made.

I got one of Clark's Cane Mills from Cincinnati, (one horse,) and one of Cook's Evaporators this fall, and have made six hundred and sixty gallons of good Molasses,—three hundred and twenty of my own, from two acres, and the balance for my neighbors, which will be the means of keeping three hundred and thirty dollars among us (for it is worth at the least calculation Fifty cents a gallon) instead of its being paid out for foreign sweetening.

Yours, etc.,

ALMON MALTBY.

Good!! Many thanks to Mr. MALTBY, for the above. Compare the result with two acres of half rotten potatoes!

FULLER'S HAT AND FUR STORE.—A glance into the extensive establishment of S. A. FULLER, 183 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, will suffice to disclose that he has on hand a large assortment of superior goods. Remember Mr. FULLER when you have anything to purchase in the Hat Cap or Fur line.

Agricultural Society in Oceana and Mason Counties.

At a meeting held for the purpose of forming a Union Agricultural Society in the Counties of Oceana and Mason, at Middlesex, Oceana Co., November 4th 1861. E. R. Cobb was chosen chairman, pro tem. Chas. W. Deane Secretary. A committee of three were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The chair appointed Dr. D. G. Weare, H. C. Fagg, and Chas. W. Deane.

The meeting adjourned until November 23d. at one o'clock.

Detroit Markets.

No material change since last week.—White Wheat \$1.01 to \$1.05; Red 96; Corn 37; Oats 22; Rye 40; Barley 95 to \$1.00 pr. cwt. Potatoes 32 to 36; Apples \$1.75 to \$2.00 pr. bbl. Butter 10 to 13; Eggs 12½.

Brahma Pootra Fowls.

J. S. IVES, of Salem Mass., writes to the N. E. *Farmer* that his Brahma Pootras continued laying well through the moulting season as well as through the winter. He is now fully of the opinion that "they are the fowls for the barn yard."

ORIGINAL POETRY.—HARRIET's production in to-day's paper is really beautiful in all respects, and Lucy's parody is a happy bit.—We beg a continuance of favors from the pens of both the above named kind friends.

A GOOD PEN.—This pen does up the writing capitally. We never have been able to find a better one; yet such a pen is within the reach of all who will take the trouble to call on MR. C. H. DUNKS, successor to CHAS. PIQUETTE, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 157 Jeffe son Avenue, Detroit, and pay the moderate sum he asks for the article.

SALT INJURIOUS TO CHERRIES.—It is said that salt, applied near cherry trees, will change the flavor of the fruit the first year, and the next year there will be no cherries.—Have any of our readers any experience to relate on this point?

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—MR. F. MORLEY has disposed of his interest in the Detroit Daily *Advertiser* to Messrs GEIGER & SCRIPPS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—GOV. BLAIR has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 28, for thanksgiving.

Hog cholera is raging severely in Menard county, Ill. In a skirt of country three miles by ten, there have at least ten thousand died.

TO TREE DEALERS.—We want immediately a few choice shade and fruit trees on subscription.

CARPET DEALERS.—See advertisement of Messrs. Nall Dunklee & Co., Woodward Ave. They have a splendid assortment of goods.

Kellogg's Second Regiment of Cavalry have been ordered to Missouri.

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE.—See advertisement of the Home Magazine. We heartily recommend it as the best of monthlies for the family.

The Story Teller.

The Jealous Husband.

Bill Williamson's wife took tea at my house last Thursday night. My wife, Emma, and she are old acquaintances. In fact they were girls together. Mrs. Williamson's baptismal name is Margaret. Emma always called her Maggie. Every thing went off very pleasantly at the tea table. The girls, I always call them girls, though they are both married and mothers—the girls passed most of the time in comic discussion about jealousy. They insisted that jealousy was a constituent of true love. I threw doubt upon the proposition. My argument was, that sincere conjugal affection was undoubting. Suspicion was the canker that gnawed away love.

"If I once distrusted my Emma," said I, gazing at her very tenderly, "there would be an end of my regard."

"Nonsense," responded Mrs. Williamson.

I was nettled at her curt reply, but held my temper. I had long known the folly of arguing with a woman. Corner them with logic and they escape your grasp by some irritating and personal attack. Besides, I like Mrs. Maggie. During Emma's last sickness, she watched at her bedside till her cheek grew pale, and her rounded figure became as thin as a skeleton.

"I tell you Bobby, Maggie is right," said my Emma, in a most provoking manner. So I collapsed and held my tongue. Yet I was wounded at the result of a contest whose positiveness and bold assumption were arrayed against solid ratiocination.

Happening to recollect that Tom Willoughby had suggested a rubber of whist at his house, I told the girls I believed I would go around to Tom's. I found Tom, and his wife and mother-in-law waiting my coming. I preferred Rebecca Willoughby for a partner, and good naturedly intimated my preference; but it seems the matter had all been arranged before my coming.

I had no objection to old Mrs. Crollop, except she wears specs, and is so cross over the game. If I make a misplay, she pitches into me as if I had committed a grievous sin. Her sharp scolding makes me as nervous as a consumptive girl.

I reckon we must have been playing about an hour when the front door bell emitted a nervous tinkle. Mrs. Crollop was in fine spirits at the time. She had just exhausted the trumps, and was making a fine headway with her commanding suit of hearts.

Rebecca sprang up to go to the door.

"Now sit down, Becky, till this hand is played out," said Mrs. Crollop, peremptorily.

"No ma," said Mrs. Willoughby, "it is impolite to keep people waiting at the door," and off went Mrs. Willoughby.

"There, sir," said the old lady, turning sharply to me, "you see what comes of your slow playing! It's too bad to be tricked out of the only good hand I've had to-night. If

you'd played faster sir, we'd have won the game. You're a——"

But just then Mrs. Willoughby entered the room, followed by my wife Emma. After them came a dapper and genteel looking fellow, whom my wife introduced around as Mr. Tebbs. She said Tebbs was a cousin of her dear friend, Maggie Williamson, who had just arrived from the mountains. She also said that Tebbs and she had seen Maggie home and she had begged Tebbs to accompany her to Mr. Willoughby's.

"And Bobby, dear," she continued, "don't you think George is amazingly like Maggie?"

The resemblance certainly was very strong, but what puzzled me was the sudden intimacy that had sprung up between the stranger and my wife.

I confess I was a little amused at Emma's speaking of him as George. To show my reprobation I stated with much dignity that I was pleased to form the acquaintance of Mr. Tebbs.

I took particular pains to emphasize the name of the individual, and especially the word "Mister."

Amazement sprang into indignation as the impertinent coxcomb, turning hastily to me, exclaimed:

"Come, Bobby, old fellow, sit down and finish your game. I want to say a few sweet things to Emma."

Old Mrs. Crollop caught the hint at once. "Yes," said she, "let the young people talk, while we conclude our game. Diamonds are trumps, I believe, and its my lead."

Well, I did sit down, while I felt the perspiration of rage oozing from every pore. Under other circumstances, I would have knocked the fellow down; but I was in the house of a friend, and I had no business making a scene there.

The Lord only knows how I managed to eke out the game. I know Mrs. Crollop was prolific in epithets. "Stupid," was the mildest epithet she applied to me. I was gradually straightening myself into a sort of self possession, when something like a sharp labial articulation was heard in the room.

"What's that?" exclaimed old Mrs. Crollop. I suddenly turned round to the corner occupied by Tebbs and Emma, and, as true as I live, Tebbs's arm was encircling my wife's form, while his lips were glued to hers in spasmodic kissing.

"Ha! ha! ha!" shouted I, with demonic intonation; "ha, ha!"

I sprang towards the guilty pair, seized Tebbs by the coat tail and swung him against the card table. Mrs. Crollop was very busy counting the tricks at the time. The impetus I gave Tebbs precipitated the table on the old lady, and Tebbs, and the table and Mrs. Crollop rolled upon the floor in a confused mass.

With the fury of a fiend I turned upon my wife.

"Perfidious and shameless woman," I almost roared, "taint not this abode of virtue with

your wretched presence. Leave me at once, and take with you your vile paramour. And yet I love you; your jealous Bobby loves you still." I said this in a heart broken tone.

"Do you, Bobby?" queried she. "Then, Maggie, let's go."

Tebbs had, meanwhile, risen from his recumbent position.

Tebbs, in fact, was Maggie Williamson! —[Selected.]

A Planet Annihilated.

The Michigan Temperance Journal relates that "Previous to the 8th of November, 1872, there was a star about 5° N. N. E. of Cap where now is a blank in the heavens. All at once this star became so brilliant that it not only outshone all the other stars, but even the planets, and could be seen at mid day! At first the star became of a dazzling white, then its color changed to a reddish yellow, and finally, to a pale ashen white and expired.—The nature of the wonderful change no one can tell, but so far as we can know, it was blotted out, and the appearance was that of the conflagration of a world."

MICHIGAN FARMER.—As we predicted, at the time Mr. Doty took possession of the Michigan Farmer, it is much improved, both in its typographical appearance and the quality of matter that fills its pages. It is the only agricultural paper in this State, and should be taken by every farmer. It is now offered for \$1.50 a year, or eight months for one dollar—in advance; which is much better for the subscriber than the old slow pay system of \$2.00 per annum. We are glad to see Mr. Doty take this course, as we take pride in having a good agricultural paper in the State, and we know that no man can make a good paper unless he adopts the ready-pay, advance system.—[Van Buren Co. Tribune.]

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—This sterling agricultural and family paper is now ably conducted by Wm. Doty, late of the Home Oracle, Kalamazoo.—R. F. Johnstone, late editor, and Mrs. L. B. Adams, late editress of the "Household" department, both act as corresponding Editors, thus making a desirable editorial combination. Mr. Doty now offers the Farmer to single subscribers at the following cheap rates: Terms for one year, \$1.50; for eight months \$1.00. Next to subscribing for your local paper send for the Michigan Farmer.—Address Wm. Doty, Detroit, Michigan.—[Pontiac Gazette.]

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—We have before us the last number of this excellent journal. It contains much original matter that is highly entertaining and instructive. Its selections are choice, and its contributions from the farming community, giving their experience adds greatly to the value of the work. No farmer should be without it. It is the cheapest agricultural and family paper in the country. It is published every Saturday in Detroit, at the very low price of one dollar for eight months, single copy.—[Mt. Clemens Standard.]

As it is now the time our farmers subscribe for winter reading, we call their attention to the Michigan Farmer. Its new proprietor, Wm. M. Doty, has improved the paper, making it one of the best journals for circulating in the farmer's household. It is now the right size to bind, and offered for the next eight months at the low sum of one dollar, or eighteen months for two dollars, making it the cheapest weekly agricultural and family paper in the country.—[Tecumseh Herald.]

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.—This valuable Agricultural paper is now under the editorship of Wm. M. Doty, formerly of Kalamazoo. R. F. Johnstone and Mrs. Adams, former editors, are assistant editors. The paper has been changed to a very neat form of sixteen pages, suitable for binding, and the terms reduced to \$1.50 per year. Clubs of fifty \$1.00. It is an agricultural paper which farmers should take in preference to any other.—[Lansing Republican.]

THE MICHIGAN FARMER is now the best miscellaneous farmers' paper in the country. Retaining the experience of Mr. Johnstone and the "taking ways" of Mrs. Adams, the activity and enterprise of Mr. Doty are making a tip top paper. No Michigan farmer should be without it. Weekly at \$1.50 a year.—[Allegan Record.]

Our encouragements and prospects are now excellent.

Useful Information.

Healthfulness of Apples.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food, says Hall's Journal of Health, more widely useful, and more universally loved than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every farmer lay in from two to ten more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed upon a table is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apples,—sound, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes, and sweetmeats with which their children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of Doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF BRINE.—Brine, in which our meat or fish have been salted, is poisonous to domestic animals. If left in their way they will partake as freely of it as they will of pure salt, when it very often proves fatal. The *L'Union Medicale*, a French publication, gives an account of the researches of M. Reynal in regard to the poisonous properties of brine. From a series of experiments detailed, he draws the following conclusions:

First, That three or four months after its preparation it acquires poisonous properties.

Second, That the mean poisonous dose for a horse is about four pints; for the hog, one pint; and for a dog, four to five gallons.

Third, That in less doses it produces vomiting in the dog and hog.

Fourth, That the employment of this substance mixed with the food, continued for a certain time, even in small quantities, may be fatal.

We know from experience, says the *Valley Farmer*, that brine, if swallowed by dogs and other animals, will prove fatal, yet we doubt if the subject is susceptible of the definite results as stated by M. Reynal, for the degree of the poisonous properties of brine depends on various circumstances. We have known a much less quantity to prove fatal than that stated above.

DOUGH NUTS.—Many persons are troubled with "weak digestion," (dyspepsia) and the large amount of grease absorbed by dough nuts does not always "set so well," but produces a "rising in the stomach." When this is the case, try the following: The dough-

nuts being prepared, just before immersing them into the hot fat, dip them into a well beaten egg. This will give a thin coating of albumen, which will keep out the grease, and this coating retains the moisture, and keeps them in good condition much longer.

The Tree Tomato.

They are very singular in their habit, the stem being about as thick as a lead pencil when the plants are only about an inch or two in height, and continue very robust, with short strong branches and dark green foliage.

They grow from eighteen inches to two feet in height, and bear from ten to fifteen specimens of fruit of good size. The fruit is scarlet, seems to be of good quality, solid, flesh thick, and seeds not very abundant.

This tomato is not self-supporting; for the weight of the fruit is too great for the main stem which will bend until the head rests upon the ground, unless supported by a pretty strong stake well driven into the soil. It bears transplanting remarkably well, as the roots are all in a small space, and fibrous; and plants covered with green fruit taken up early in October, and put into the house to save them from frost, do not seem to suffer in the least by the removal.

We judge this will prove a valuable variety for forcing. It is certainly worthy of trial.—[*Rural American*.]

Valuable Recipe.

THE WAY TO STOP A PAPER.—If you wish to stop a paper, pay for it in full to the time when you cease taking it, as an honest man should do. Don't go sneaking to the post master, and tell him to send your paper "refused" but send for your bill; deposit the amount with the post-master, and ask him to forward it, or go to the office of publication yourself, and pay your honest dues like a man. Some people claim that they can't stop a paper that they have once subscribed for, but there is no difficulty in it, if they take the right way. Pay up all you owe, then if the paper is continued contrary to orders, you are not liable for it. Don't undertake to cheat the printer out of his dues, whether it be ten cents or ten dollars.—[*Exchange*.]

LIFE PROLONGED BY CARE.—The longevity of the human race is steadily increasing in civilized nations, if statistical tables can be trusted. The following item from the *Methuendist* shows the influence of good keeping on long life:

"Few men take better care of themselves than the better class of British noblemen. They aim to make life as perfect as possible, to have as little jarring of the wheels and cogs as may be. They are—many of them—the hardest workers and the healthiest men in the world; and it may be truly said that while one part of mankind develops muscle at the expense of brain, and the other develops brain at the expense of muscle, the British nobleman is the only man now living who succeeds in cultivating at once brain and mus-

cle. That their efforts are successful, here is pretty good proof. Twenty-four members of the British peerage have died within the year 1860, and these twenty four have exactly completed, on the average, the full measure of the allotted span of human life, "three score years and ten." They are as follows: Viscount Arbutnot, 82; Lord Londesborough, 54; Viscount Southwell, 83; Viscount Gormanston, 84; Lord Oramore, 72; Bishop of Rochester, 84; Earl of Longford, 42; Baroness Strathden, 63; Lord Fitzgerald, 60; Viscount Guillemore, 87; Baroness Wentworth, 67; Earl of Stafford, 82; Lord Hetsbury, 80; Archbishop of York, 71; Lord Sandys, 68; Lord Elphinstone, 53; Bishop of Worcester, 77; Earl of Landerdale, 76; Earl of Cawdor, 70; Lord French, 74; Earl of Leven and Melville, 75; Earl of Dundonald, 85; Total of united ages, 1,680 years, which, being divided by 24, gives exactly 70 years to each. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this in any class of any country in the world."

SOUND AND UNSOUND POTATOES.—At a recent meeting of the Royal (English) Agricultural Society, Professor Way referred to some experiments he had made on sound and unsound potatoes. He found that if fresh slices of potatoes, in each of these conditions, were placed in separate portions (about a quarter of a pint) of new milk, and kept warm for three or four hours, the milk in which the sound slice had been put would remain perfectly fresh and sweet; while that in which the unsound slice had been put would have become curdled. In many cases it was difficult to detect, by the eye, a sound potato from an unsound one; whereas this test at once decided the inherent qualities of each.—[*Selected*.]

A VALUABLE PROTECTION.—The *Scientific American* describes a breast-plate which it is said, is being extensively worn by the officers and men in the federal army before Washington. It is composed of thin spring steel, and is worn between the cloth and the lining of a common military vest. It has two leaves, which lap at the edges when the vest is buttoned, so as to cover the entire chest. It weighs only three pounds and a half, and can be worn with ease by any officer or soldier during the most active exercise. It is very strong in proportion to its weight, as it can resist the thrust of a bayonet or sword, and it will repel the bullets of muskets and pistols at ranges which would otherwise be fatal to life.

An ingenious inventor in England has discovered a substitute for the oilcloth which is so much used for halls, passages, &c. It is composed of an intimate mixture of cork and India rubber. Up to the present time the mixture has been known by the name of "Kamptulicon," but acting on a hint thrown out in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, the manufacturer, Mr. Treloar, had adopted the more expensive, although, less fine designation of cork flooring. It is made of different thickness, from one eighth and even thinner, to a quarter of an inch thick and is beautifully soft to the foot.

Selections.

Cattle Breeding.

Cattle breeding is regarded, as it really is, one of the most important branches of husbandry in this country. The events of the past ten months have not made it less so than formerly. But, as with horse breeding, that degree of intelligence and science has not been brought to it that should have been, to make it as profitable to him who engages in it or to the country, as it may or should be. Too many farmers and stock breeders have taken their fathers and grandfathers as their only guide, rather than experiment for themselves or seek information from the various sources open to them and to all who choose to avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of those whose lives, as it were, have been devoted to the pursuit of knowledge upon a single branch. In this country, less attention has been paid to the science of breeding for the different purposes—work, dairy and beef—than in Great Britain, where whatever branch is pursued by the farmer must be with the view of producing the greatest amount of value upon a given quantity of land. In Great Britain the value of neat cattle alone is four hundred millions of dollars, and that of sheep and swine half as much more, making the total value of cattle, sheep and swine, about six hundred millions of dollars.

In Great Britain much more attention is being paid to breeding for the different purposes than formerly. For work the Devons are regarded as best, being very active, docile and tractable. Much of their docility, however, we doubt not, may be attributed to the uniform kind treatment bestowed upon them by their masters. They are put to work from two to three years old, and are worked carefully, under good care and keep, until five or six, when they are turned to pasture, and after six months are generally brought to market good beef.

William Youatt, in his book on the breeds, diseases and management of cattle, gives some very interesting facts in regard to the treatment of working steers in north and south Devon. He says: "There is a peculiarity in driving the ox team which is very pleasing to the stranger, and the remembrance of which, connected with his early days, the native does not soon lose. A man and a boy attend each team; the boy chants that which can scarcely be regarded as any distinct tune, but which is a very pleasing succession of sounds, resembling the counter tenor in the service of the cathedral. He sings away with unwearied lungs, as he trudges along, almost from morning to night, while every now and then the ploughman, as he directs the movements of the team, puts in his lower notes, but in perfect concord. When the traveler stops in one of the Devonshire valleys, and hears this simple music from the drivers of the plows on the slope of the hill on either side, he experiences a pleasure which this op-

eration of husbandry could scarcely be supposed to be capable of affording. This chanting is said to animate the oxen somewhat in the same way as the musical bells that are so prevalent in the same country. Certainly the oxen move along with an agility that would scarcely be expected from cattle; and the team may be watched a long while without one harsh word being heard, or the goad or whip being applied. The opponents of ox husbandry should visit the valleys of north or south Devon, to see what this animal is capable of performing and how he performs it." The same writer says that the profit derived from the use of oxen in this district arises from the activity to which they are trained, and which is unknown in any other part of the kingdom. During harvest time, and in catching weather, they are sometimes trotted along with the empty wagons at the rate of six miles an hour, a degree of speed which no other ox but the Devon has been able to stand.

The crossing of other breeds with the Devons, has been tried with various success.—One cross of the north Devons with the Hereford, is an advantage, no doubt, as it gives additional size and aptitude to fatten, without losing activity. Mr. Carpenter, referred to by Mr. Youatt, as a very intelligent farmer, says "it must be one cross alone—you must not exceed the first dash—or you destroy the activity in labor, which is the principal source of profit to the Devonshire farmer." He adds, "never introduce heifers but get a bull of the very best blood, and after the first cross, return to the best Devon bull again, and continue until the white face is nearly extinct before you attempt to cross a second time. The Durhams have been tried, but they will not work, and are too much loaded with coarse plain meat in the fore quarter."

If the breeders in this country would study the principles of breeding, as laid down by intelligent writers, who give the results of their own experience and observation with that of such others as they are enabled to gather, coupled with their own good common sense, in matters pertaining to a vocation which they have followed all their lives perhaps, rather than pursue the course that their fathers and grandfathers did, with no good and sufficient reason for it, except that they knew no better, and took no pains or trouble to inquire into the whys and wherefores of the true principles of breeding, and the results would be wonderfully beneficial to themselves and to the country. The breeder should be able to give a good reason, to himself at least, for every cross he makes in his cattle, sheep or hogs, and having carefully watched the results of the different crosses, give them to the world through some of the public journals, for the instruction and benefit of his fellow breeders.—[*American Stock Journal*.

WINTERING BEES.—The best mode is to

take your hives and put them into a dark room that is both frost and rat proof, and thus keep them in quiet and darkness until, say first of April, before you bring them out.—[*Me. Farmer*.

Brief Biography of Winfield Scott.

General Winfield Scott, born in Petersburg, Virginia, 13th of June, 1786, was appointed Captain of Light Artillery on the 3d of May, 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Second Artillery 6th July, 1812; distinguished in assault on Queenstown Heights, Upper Canada, 13th October, 1812; Adjutant General (rank of Colonel) 18th of March, 1813; Colonel Second Artillery 12th of March, 1813; led the van, and was distinguished in capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, 27th of May, 1813; Brigadier General 9th March, 1814; in the division of Major General Brown on the Niagara, and commanded one brigade which fought the battle of Chippewa, 5th July, 1814; brevet Major General "for his distinguished service in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform gallantry and good conduct as an officer in said army." 25th July, 1814 (September 1814) in the latter severely wounded received a gold medal "with suitable emblems and devices," presented "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successes of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." 3d November, 1814; retained 8th April, 1815; Major General and General in Chief of the Army, 25th June, 1841; took command in person of the army in Mexico, December, 1846, and made the conquest of Mexico, from the capture of Vera Cruz, 29th March, 1847, to the capture of the City of Mexico, 15th September, 1847; received the "thanks of Congress" of March 9th, 1848, for "uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the City of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March 29th, 1847; and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April 18th Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August 19th and 20th; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September 8th, 11th, 12, and 13th, and the capture of the Metropolis, September 14th, 1847, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms;" with the presentation of a gold medal "with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the army"—"as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of 1847; and subsequently appointed Lieutenant General of the United States Army, the highest military rank that, under our institutions, can be conferred on any citizen.—Selected.

To whiten tallow, melt it, and add a little alum and saltpetre, or a little nitric or sulphuric acid.

The Horrors of Bull Run—Feeling at Richmond, Virginia.

[Written for the *Montreal Witness* by an ex-Montreal editor, who has spent several years in the Southern States in the same vocation.]

The battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, as it is somewhat pointedly styled by the northerners, was a sad victory to the people of Richmond. In proportion, there were many more citizens of Richmond present on the battle field than of any other city of the South, and the loss of the southern army was very much greater than was supposed at the North. I have heard Beauregard declare his belief that three or four southerners fell to every northern soldier. Be this as it may, Richmond, after the battle, was veiled in mourning. It seemed as if there was scarcely a family that had not lost a friend or relative; many had lost their head and every male member of their once loving domestic circle. Manassas was a hardly gained victory, though its moral effects were great; but it was a victory that spread mourning and desolation over the land, for hundreds of the most beloved and cherished amongst the youth of the South fell on that fatal day. They had gone forth in the flush and confidence of youthful hope and mistaken patriotism, and can we wonder that no sounds of rejoicing were heard, such as are usual after a victory, however unexpectedly or hardly won, even though the wall of the widow, the mother or the orphan child mingles with the hoarse bray of the trumpet and the shouts of the victors? No song of triumph was sung in Richmond, or in the surrounding villages; and now, for the first time, the people appeared to realize the horrors of the war they had entered upon, without seeming to have calculated its cost. Those who had cherished hopes, raised by the reports that those they loved were not dead, but only wounded, were, alas, doomed to suffer a more bitter anguish than that of their fellow citizens who wept over the biers of the slain. No pen can adequately describe the horrors of the scenes witnessed by anxious crowds, as day by day the wounded were brought in and carried to the houses of their friends or to the St. Charles Hotel, which had been fitted up as a hospital. I question, indeed, whether many of the battle fields of Europe have been the arena of such horrible individual suffering. I have read of no campaign, except that of Moscow, where the French soldiers perished by tens of thousands, in every conceivable agony, that can offer a comparison in this respect. It may seem absurd to speak of Moscow and Bull Run in the same breath; but I do not refer to the relative magnitude of the campaigns nor compare the numbers engaged, the duration of the struggle, nor the loss of life. My comparison refers only to the peculiar suffering of the wounded, as day after day they were brought into the city in every conceivable and inconceivable condition of mutilation, and writhing in agony where mortification had not already supervened, or where the stupor which generally precedes death by violence had not

seized upon the victim of this fratricidal strife.

In most battle fields of modern times, skillful surgeons and attentive nurses have been in prompt attendance, and the wounded have received every possible attention compatible with their unfortunate position, but with the wounded of the southern army, at least, this was not the case. Possibly, a sufficient number of surgeons could not be provided, and I know that many who were present were poorly supplied with surgical instruments, or with medicines of a nature to alleviate suffering, and that they did the best they could under the circumstances; but I saw men brought in who had lain for four and twenty hours on the field where they had fallen, unaided, and without even a drop of water to slake their burning thirst. I saw men brought in delirious with fever, raving like mad men, and failing to recognize their nearest and dearest friends. Some were borne past, upon whose livid features death had already set his seal—the pitiful appalling glance of the fast glazing eye being the only sign that life still lingered. The features of many were so distorted by pain that they scarcely appeared to be human; and, most horrible of all, I witnessed a dozen poor creatures brought in who had either lost a limb by a cannon ball or had suffered the amputation of a leg or arm. It is hard to decide which of these two classes of victims had suffered the greater agony—those who had lain uncared for, save by some friendly comrade who had bound his kerchief over the limb to stop the effusion of blood, and thus preserve the vital spark—or those who had endured the pain of amputation, either too hurriedly, or else unskillfully performed. In several of the latter cases the ligatures had slipped or become loosened, the bandages had fallen off, and the bones protruded beyond the mangled flesh, while in both alike the bones and flesh were black and festering, and swarming with maggots. People shuddered and sickened as they turned away from the horrid spectacle; women fainted in the streets—and yet there were some brave women—mothers, wives and sisters—who dared to dress these frightful wounds, when men, used to witness blood and suffering, shrunk appalled from the ghastly scene.—Striving to conceal their own acute mental suffering, these angels of mercy lingered to the last over the dying husband or brother—and in more than one case to my knowledge, over the bed of those who were strangers or friendless—striving to impart that comfort to the departing souls, which, heaven help them, they sorely needed themselves. It was a happy thing for those poor victims that in most instances they had ceased to feel pain, while consciousness generally returned an hour or two before death; but it is almost needless to add that recovery, amongst those who had suffered in the manner we have described, was rare, indeed. We know of but one instance of the recovery of a man who had suffered the amputation of a limb on the battle field. *Horrida bella!*—who, a year or

two ago, would have dared to prophesy that such scenes would be witnessed in the heart of the model republic, in the center of the State which Washington believed to be destined to hold the brightest rank in the Union; which he lived to see progressing favorably, and in which, in little more than four score years, the last of his descendants, who bore his name and inherited his estates, was shot from his horse and killed—a rebel spy!

We have heard it said that reports have prevailed at the North to the effect that northern prisoners of war were badly treated. This, so far as I have seen and heard, I can resolutely deny. That they suffer under many privations is true; but so do the southerners themselves. In no place is there a greater prejudice against the "Yankees" than in Richmond; yet in very few instances have I heard them insulted, and in those instances only by urchins, who stigmatised them as "Yankee pedlers," and were always reproved by their elders; while the sick and wounded northerners received the like treatment as the sufferers among themselves. Doubtless instances of cruelty have occurred in the excitement of battle, or in the flush of victory, or anger and shame of defeat; but such instances occur everywhere and amongst every people.—War, for the time being, turns men into demons.

Storing Potatoes.

The following are a few very useful and timely hints on this subject from the *Scottish Farmer*: Before the appearance of the disease in 1845, it was quite common to store potatoes in large masses in houses. The roots would often keep sound in this state through the greater part of the winter. No fermentation was induced, and any little heat generated had the effect of causing the roots to sprout. Since that time, however, things have been entirely changed. In 1845 the larger portion of the crop was taken up to all appearance quite sound; but whenever it was stored in large pits or in houses a destructive fermentation was induced, which speedily reduced the roots to a rotten mass. It has been observed that thunder storms seem to stimulate the latent seeds of the disease, and promote first the destruction of the haulm and then that of the tubers.

It has been found that putting together potatoes in large quantities has often had the effect of spreading the taint through the whole. For this reason it is seldom that they are now stored in houses. The smaller the quantities that can be put together the better, as it will diminish the risk of their spoiling. The narrower, therefore, the pits are made, so much the more chance is there of the roots keeping through the winter, and not sprouting prematurely in spring.

It is far from advisable to begin to store before the weather becomes cool, as heat is very apt to spread the destructive taint.

Fifty-eight washing machines were patented in 1859.

Selections.

Better Aspects in Europe.

The intelligence which has just reached us from Europe, partakes of the animated and encouraging hues, which seem just now to color the entire political horizon. Whereas three months since a conflict with England appeared so nearly inevitable, that statesmen on both sides of the water had almost abandoned the hope of uninterrupted peace; and, whereas, only four weeks ago, the rebel agents at London and Paris seemed to have everything their own way, we have now the most satisfactory proof of the ascendancy which the cause and success of this Government have acquired with the Governments of France and England. The *London Post*, an official exponent of the British policy, announces to the persons who have been actively agitating for a forcible rupture of the blockade, that the hope of such intervention may be dismissed once for all. The English Government will, in no event, interfere in the American quarrel. So long as a blockade is maintained, British shipmasters must run it at their own risk; nothing will lead the Government to desert its position of neutrality in order to protect them. And while the suffering and disturbance which the manufacturing interests must undergo, in the absence of the usual supplies of cotton, are apprehended at their full value, the unalterable resolution of the Government to resist firmly the temptation to relieve the agony of its subjects, at the cost of a violation of international law and the risk of a foreign war, is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. A correspondence which recently passed between the British Foreign Office and a wealthy ship-owner of Liverpool, and which we reproduce elsewhere, goes to strengthen these declarations.

Our correspondent at Paris, whose sources of information are at once ample and trustworthy, gives no less gratifying information as to the temper of the French Government. Prince NAPOLEON, in spite of the correspondence which M. PISANI sent in his stead to the *Opinion Nationale*, has reported unqualifiedly in favor of the National Government in its struggle with the rebels, of which latter he seems to have spoken with something very much less than distinguished consideration. His report, our correspondent intimates, has found favor with his imperial cousin. We are also forewarned that the policy of France toward the rebellion will be conformed to that of England, and that YANCKEY and Company may now finally relinquish so much of their programme as was founded on the expectation of a forcible suspension of the blockade.

These tidings must be received in this country with a sensation of relief. It matters not at all how soon all Christendom recognizes the independence of the South so long as this sound appreciation of the right of blockade remains as it is; for we seek in vain any

middle term that can serve the cause of rebellion, between their recognition as belligerents and a violent interference with the *cordon* we have drawn more or less closely around their sea coast. At this juncture it will be at once just and dignified to respond to the loyalty with which these Powers treat us by some concession to their necessities. If, happily, the Southern expedition fulfill its mission by tapping the rebel reserves of cotton, and directing them to Manchester and Mulhausen, we shall give a substantial expression of the feeling with which we recognize the fair dealing of the French and English Governments, and our desire, while inflicting indispensable punishment upon rebellion and treason, not to extend the area of suffering to the laboring and innocent millions of Europe.—[*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 9.]

Unsinkable and Incombustible Ships.

A new British iron steamer, called *The Briton*, intended for the service at the Cape of Good Hope, is built upon a new principle called the "Lungley system" after the inventor, Mr. C. Lungley. It is described as follows in *Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*:

Each deck of the vessel is distinct from the others, having no communication with them, but having its separate hatchway or entrance from the upper deck; and the result of this arrangement is, that whatever injury may be incurred, to either one or even to two decks, the others will float. Thus for instance, should the lower deck be knocked away, the two upper decks will float the ship; or should either from a collision, the starting of a plate under the water line, or from a shot or broadside penetrating the sheathing, one of the intermediate decks let in the water even to the extent of filling the compartment from stem to stern, the buoyant power would still remain, and the vessel would not only float, but be perfectly manageable, the water merely rising up the trunk hatchway of that particular deck to the water line outside. The same subdivision of decks which affords the security against entire submersion, ensures protection against total destruction by fire. In the event of a fire being discovered on either deck, the hatchway of that deck would be fastened down, and the supply of air being thus cut off the fire would die out of itself, or if the fire had got too much hold upon the ship to allow of this, then the entire deck in which the conflagration was raging, might be filled with water without risk of other inconvenience than that of having to pump it out again. Another advantage of this mode of building is the perfect ventilation it ensures to all parts of the vessel. Each deck has its own ventilating shaft or shafts in the hatchways, which are its means of communication from above. These separate shafts likewise afford facilities for loading and unloading.—The engine room of the *Briton* is not only protected by the water tight deck division, but longitudinal bulkheads or iron walls running fore and aft some feet within the outer shell or sides of the vessel protect it from the

chance of injury from without. Thus a fracture in the outside plates occasioned by collisions, stranding, or shot, although it might admit the water into the ship, would not effect the engines or the fires.

A Musical Prodigy.

A letter from Venice says that a professional musician of that place has discovered a prodigy for which there is probably no precedent—a singer who is at once a basso, a baritone and a tenor. The professor was on his way to Rovigo, when he paused to rest in a country inn. Suddenly, in an adjacent room, he heard a splendid bass voice sing Silvestri's aria out of "Ernani." That at an end, a sonorous baritone struck up the well known "*Lo vedremo veglio audace*."—The listener was still lost in admiration of the beauty of these two voices, when a high ringing tenor made itself heard, and sang with great range of voice Edgar's closing air in *Lucia*. The delighted professor could not restrain his enthusiasm, and hurried into the adjoining room to thank the gifted trio, when, to his astonishment, he found the apartment occupied by but one young man, who declared that he himself had sung all three airs. Put to the test, it proved that he spoke the truth, and the singer possessed the extraordinary range from low D to the high C, all full and beautiful chest-notes.—[*Selected*.]

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly, have persuaded them to become their wives? We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting, of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the estimation of their friends, as the confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollections, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young Miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experience, and that the most loving, romantic and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all the practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for a husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil, or put the smallest piece of food therein.—[*Selected*.]

A skillful housekeeper says that the unpleasant odor arising from boiling ham, cabbage, etc., is completely corrected by throwing whole red peppers into the pot.

Farmer Contributors.

For the Michigan Farmer.

What I Mourn For.

I mourn for the sight of the vanished form,
For the touch of a "vanished hand,"
For a glance from the merry laughing eye
Of the pet of the household band.

I mourn for the sound of his little feet,
Pattering over the floor;
But into my heart steals the solemn refrain,—
"Thou shalt hear it, O! never more!"

I long for the touch of his little cheek,
Rounded and soft and fair;
For the olden sight, on my pillow at night
Of the curls of his golden hair.

I weep for the sight of his little tracks
All over my garden beds;—
For his busy fingers among my flowers,
Pulling them into shreds,

Or planting them out, at his own sweet will,
All over the top of the ground.
My darling! the sweetest and fairest shall bloom
And shelter thy little mound.

I mourn for the sound of his childish laugh,
Merry and glad, and full of fun,
Playing so happily under the trees
Or out with the dog in the sun.

Could I but have thee, my darling, once more,
Naught ever should vex me again;
Life's toils would be sweet, its sorrows seem joys—
Alike be the sunshine or rain.

Yet, wherefore, poor sorrowing broken heart,
Should'st thou wish for thy loved one back,
Since he in his childish beauty has gone
With the angels the upward track?—

Hath gone where sorrow can never blight,
Or the darkening shadows of sin
O'ercloud the light of those laughing eyes,
Or the innocent soul within.

HARRIET.

Locust Cottage, Oct. 21st, 1861.

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.—NUMBER FIFTY-SIX.
EZEKIEL.

The Israelites were the chosen people of God, highly favored with divine revelation and other mercies. But they were like the rest of us poor mortals, some of them good, some of them bad, and the best no better than they ought to be. Ezekiel's time was a peculiarly bad age. The people were proud, forgetful of God, and cruel to the poor. To punish their wickedness God sent the king of Babylon against them. He conquered them, and carried them away at different times to Babylon.

Among the first to be removed was Ezekiel, a young priest. He was not taken to the city of Babylon like Daniel, but placed with many others by the river Chebar, about two hundred miles from the capital. Some of the people were left in Jerusalem still, and Jeremiah prophesied to them, till, with Zedekiah, they were all carried captive. So that we have Jeremiah at Jerusalem, Daniel at Babylon, and Ezekiel by the river Chebar, all at the same time.

You would think, to read the 137th psalm, that the captive Jews were humbled; and would willingly listen to good advice. But it was only a very few of them, that hung their harps on the willows, and wept when they remembered Zion. The most of them spent their spare time in gadding about and

telling news. To reform them Ezekiel was raised up, but they cared so little about any thing good, that it was hard to get them to listen to a serious discourse. To attract their attention, the prophet was required to preach a great deal by signs. You must know that in those days it was far commoner to talk by actions, instead of words, than it is now.

He went out one day into the fields, and setting up a broad tile, made the picture of the city of Jerusalem on it. Then he prepared a fort and besieged his miniature city. Afterwards he took different kinds of grain, made coarse bread of it, and ate nothing but about 10 ounces of that bread every day, for a long time. At another time he cut off all his hair, divided it into three equal parts, burning one part, cutting up another part, and scattering the third part in the wind. All this time he said a word to nobody, not even answering the questions which the curious crowd, collecting around, put to him.

After all this he began to speak, but not to the people at first. He turned his face toward Judea, and elevating his voice, addressed the mountains of his native land. The attention of the giddy multitude being thus secured, he began to talk to them, either in continued discourse, or by answering their questions.—His speech had a wildness of intensity about it which riveted the attention of those who cared little or nothing about his doctrine.

His fiery eloquence arose from three causes:

1. The peculiar temper of the man. He was a moody man, like Lord Byron, and, like the poet, intense in his feelings. The principal difference between Ezekiel and Byron, was that the latter was a bad man, and the former a good one. That however was a material difference.

2. When called to be a prophet he had a vision which gave him an intimate knowledge of the invisible world. When he was thirty years of age and had been five years a stranger in a foreign land, he stood one day on the banks of the river, and saw a cloud from the north. The cloud burst into a flame, and out of the flame came four living creatures, of strange appearance. These I suppose represented angels. While he looked at them up in the air, he saw four wheels directly under them on the ground. When the creatures in the air moved about, the wheels moved too, so as to keep under them. When the living creatures rose high in the air, the wheels expanded, so that the upper side rose up with them although they still kept rolling on the ground. When the creatures descended the wheels contracted, so it was evident that the same spirit animated both the wheels and the living creatures.

A bright crystal canopy overshadowed them. The wheels seem to have represented the providence of God. The ancient heathen had an idea of such a wheel, but they imagined that it was turned by Fortune or chance.

Hearing a voice from above the canopy, as the creatures stopped and folded their wings, the people looked up and saw a throne of brilliant sapphire, and one like a man upon it.

This was undoubtedly the Savior of men, in anticipation of his incarnation. From his person fire shone, both upwards and downwards. There was also a light like a rainbow round about him. The fire shining upwards denoted the glory which Christ gives to God the father; the fire downwards the grace which he sheds down on men, and the light or rainbow about him, the wisdom imparted to angels by studying his person and work. When the prophet saw all this he fell on his face and heard a voice which gave his commission to prophesy. The effect of this revelation would, no doubt, remain with him, and give a great pathos to his eloquence afterwards.

3. But besides this sight which would be forever pictured on his memory, he often spoke with a vision before his eyes. These visions too were often of a peculiar character. How exciting to see a valley of dry bones—the remains of some terrible battlefield—begin to shake and rattle. They come together bone to bone, and form perfect skeletons; he prophesies to the bones, as he is commanded, and they cover with flesh, skin clothes them, they begin to breathe, and stand up living men. Less awful, but yet more grand, was the vision of the new city, and the magnificent temple.

It is true the people saw nothing of these things which passed before the spiritual sight of the prophet. But they would see the glow of his eye, they would observe the tremulous emotion of his voice. They would see his hair rising in terror, or his face gleaming with joy, as judgment or mercy would be revealed.

I once saw a maniac rejoicing over a bit of a stick about three inches long. He took it up and showed it to the visitors, he laid it down and talked to it, he clapped his hands and leaped from the ground, as he thought of its value. I watched him with uncommon interest, for although I knew it was nothing but a bit of wood, yet it was almost fascinating to observe the intense working of the machinery of the human mind, even though all disordered. If then there is such a sympathy between minds, how powerfully must the deep emotions of the prophet's mind have reacted on his countrymen, when they saw it was not the ravings of a madman, but the expressions of a mind that held converse with his Maker.

How long he lived, or whether his instructions had any influence on his countrymen, we do not know. The Jews tell us that the captives killed him by dragging him about over the stones, till his brains were dashed out.—But it is not likely that they were wicked enough for that, although they did not want to have their sins reproved.

He began to prophesy twelve years after Daniel was taken captive, and in the fifth year after he was taken himself. It was twenty years later that he saw the last vision recorded in his book. However, he might have lived long after that. His book is full of rich and brilliant thoughts. Still, I believe I prefer the grandeur of Isaiah, or the sweetness of Jeremiah. Those who are fond of energy prefer Ezekiel. Let the young reader study them all.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Selection of Trees for an Orchard.

The determination of the distance at which trees are to be planted, and of the varieties best adapted to our wants, may be said to settle, also, the number of trees to be selected.

The next question that properly engages our attention is,—What qualities shall we require in the trees to be selected? Among the first of these, we would place *low heads*. Prior to the severe winters that visited the Northwest a few years ago, we had been led to suppose that the hardness of the apple was such as to render it proof against any danger in this direction; but the experience of those seasons has taught us a different lesson, and, notwithstanding the comparative immunity of a great portion of our State, the lesson is one we shall do well not to disregard: and, it is believed that the shelter to the trunks of trees, from the training of low heads, will prove one of the most efficient means of preventing injury at the snow line, which, in a great portion of this state, appears to be the most vulnerable point.

To the above we must add the adoption of some means of securing the highest degree of hardness of the trunk at this point. To effect this, several ways are recommended by different authorities. Prominent among these, is the use of trees budded at or near the surface of the ground, upon seedling stocks.—Such trees are generally thought to be not only more hardy than root-grafts, but also more productive. In view, however, of the possible tenderness of the seedling stock, and the acknowledged tenderness of many of the varieties now in cultivation, it has been, and still is a favorite practice with the writer, to *double work* all tender kinds, as well as those of weak growth, or straggling habit, by *top-grafting* them, at standard height, upon root-grafts of some variety of known vigor and hardness, by which means the seedling stock is placed below ground, while the tender variety is above the point of danger, leaving the hardy, well proved *intermediate* to fill the post of danger. Having thus given our reasons for the choice of trees, we will take occasion to name some practices in making selections, that we would not tolerate.

We would never select trees merely because they are straight, handsome, or well grown.—Many of the most worthless varieties are among the finest growers.

Never select large trees, unless you can be sure they are properly taken up, and unless you are willing to be at a large extra expense in their removal and replanting. Even then, they recover so slowly from the shock of removal, that the advantage is but a doubtful one.

Never buy trees that have been rapidly grown by the free use of stimulating manures, unless you are willing to continue the same system of liberal feeding when planted in the orchard.

Never choose trees that have run up slender and branchless, from crowding in the nur-

sery. They are liable to fail from too sudden or free exposure in the open ground.

Never plant trees that have been stunted by neglect or other cause, unless you would waste your time and labor.

Never buy of a tree peddler or agent, simply because he can tell you a fair story, or show you fine pictures. Send him adrift unless you can gain a perfect assurance of his reliability.

Never look abroad for trees when you can secure suitable ones near home, at reasonable prices. Home grown trees will bear our climate better, while you will escape the risks of transportation.

First select a dealer, if possible, near home, whose reputation shall be a guaranty against imposition; and, if you have fixed upon the varieties you intend to plant, specify them in your order: but if you are unable to do so, from lack of pomological knowledge or other cause, state concisely the number of trees you have determined to plant, the season of ripening you prefer, and the use you propose to make of the crop: and throw the responsibility of selecting upon the nurseryman. A man who values his reputation as a dealer will seldom venture to send other than a good selection.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Nov. 11th, 1861.

The Student's Trouble.

Not a sound was heard, not a whisper low,
As up to the black-board we hurried;
Not one of us wore a lingering smile,
For we all felt dreadfully worried!

We had studied that lesson at dead of night,
When others in bed were turning,
By a candle's faint and flickering light,—
And our hopes but dimly burning.

What heart felt care pervaded each breast!
And in many folds it wound us;
And we thought, for us, there is no rest,
With all these books around us.

Few and short were the words we said,
And those were words of sorrow,
As we studied on, with eyes like lead,
And bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, that night, as we went to bed,
And laid us down on our pillow, [heads,
How the teacher, *next day*, would puzzle our
Or give us a taste of the willow!

Lightly he'd talk of lessons unlearned,
And often in look upbraid us;
Little he'd think how our poor heads yearned
For the beds where we *ought* to have lain us!

But half our weary task was done
When the rest went homeward rejoicing
We were kept until the set of sun,
Then sent away despairing.

Slowly and sadly we all went down
From the room in the second story;
And we thought, as moodily homeward going,
How dear is the student's glory!

Plymouth, Nov. 1861.

LUCY.

RECIPE FOR CRACKERS.—One cup of lard;
two of water; one tea spoon full of burnt
alum; one of soda; two of cream tartar.—
Roll thin; bake quick.

LUCY.

Puzzles' Department.

Enigma.

I am composed of 19 letters:

My 7, 9, 2, 11, 12, 6, 4, is an instructor.

My 8, 17, 8, 8, 10, 4, 15, we must bar the door against.

My 1, 18, 3, 2, 16, comes with summer.

My 13, 2, 14, 3, 5, 19, 7, is a girl's name.

My 17, 18, 10, is to be indebted.

My 8, 6, 19, 11, 1, 10, 2, is a minister's name.

My 17, 2, 7, 15, is a kind of grain.

My 19, 2, 16, 19 is to love not.

My 2, 14, 11, 1, 5, 6, is a boy's name.

My 8, 9, 19, is an insect.

My whole is the name of a distinguished novel writer.

AGGIE MARTIN.

Franklin, Michigan.

Answer to last week's enigma, "An Enigma." Answered by Aggie Martin, of Franklin, Mich.

Late Intelligence.

Official Report of the Battle of Belmont.

CAIRO, NOV. 12.

Gen. Grant's official report of the Belmont battle says he had about 2,800 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to Price and also from cutting off two columns that he had sent from Cairo and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff. Thomson. "Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked General Smith, commanding Paducah, to make a demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, not to approach, however, nearer than fifteen miles. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than twelve miles above Columbus. At daylight we reached a point just out of range of the rebel guns, and debarked. The troops were marched one mile towards Belmont, and then drew up in line, one battalion being left as reserve near the transport of war. But a few minutes elapsed before we met the enemy, and an engagement ensued. They were driven foot by foot back to the encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by falling timber for several hundred yards around. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over the brink into their transports, leaving us in possession of everything not portable. Belmont being in range of the guns on the opposite shore, could not be held a single hour by our troops.—Having no wagons we could not remove any captured property. Consequently I gave orders for its destruction. Before getting fairly under way on our return the enemy made their appearance again, and attempted to surround us. Our troops not in the least discouraged, charged the enemy, and again defeated them. Our loss is about 85 killed, and 150 wounded; many of them but slightly. About an equal number were missing, nearly all the latter from the Iowa regiment who behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than the others."

A Great Victory in Kentucky.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12.

General Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at Pikeville, Pike county, Kentucky, and won a glorious victory. Colonel Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear, with 3,800 men. Colonel Harris, of the Second Ohio in front with 600 men, Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward till the enemy were brought into the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them upon all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The balance was scattered in all directions.

The loss of the Federals is small.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.

Nelson has whipped Williams. Four hundred rebels were killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. Among the latter are Williams and Hawes. The fight took place at Pikeville on Friday and Saturday. The Federal loss is comparatively small.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.

Accounts by mail confirm the defeat of Williams's men by Nelson's force at Picklow, the Capitol of Pike county, Ky., not Pikeville, as reported by telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.

The battle of Pikeville lasted Friday and Saturday, the victory was complete. Generals Williams and Hawes are among the prisoners.

The Massacre at Guyandotte.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.

The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants. It seemed a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte to annihilate the Federal force in town. This force consisted of 200 of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, and a few of Zigler's Virginia Cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about half past 8 o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where Federals were, and in those the rebels rushed, murdering unarmed soldiers in cold blood. Rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The Federals in camp prepared, as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered, and had to break. Very few were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses. When Colonel Zigler arrived, on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.—There has been a considerable run on the Post office Department for Confederate stamps since the delivery of them commenced, and the demand has been exhausted for the time, but they will be abundant again in a few days. The stamp is really quite a good one, though somewhat defective in adhesive quality, and inconvenient from the sheets not having been perforated with dividing lines for tearing them apart. This omission will create a demand for scissors, and there will probably be a rise in the latter article. The new stamps are green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederate States of America." Out side of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "postage," and at the lower edge its denomination, "five cents."—[Exchange.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The examination of classes at the Agricultural College commenced on Monday last, and should have closed last evening. There is no graduating class this year, the senior class having all gone to the war. The degrees will, however, be conferred, as was understood when they enlisted.—[Advertiser.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Magazine for December. It is a splendid number, but promises to be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings. Its stories and novelets are by good writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novelets will be given. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year. To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz:—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis, as a premium. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

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Detroit, Mich., Nov. 13, 1861.

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I HAVE a new kind of Grain, introduced to this country through the "Patent Office," which has many qualifications that recommend it to every farmer throughout the country. To any person who will send me 6 cents in stamps I will send by return mail a Pamphlet that will give a full description,—rare qualifications, adaptation, directions, Price, &c. &c. Address **JAMES SHAW**
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THE FIRST PREMIUM MACHINE WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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They hereby caution the public against several infringements that have been made upon their patents, and against the purchase of inferior machines which do not contain all the improvements now patented, and which makes their machine undeniably the best of its kind, and which is the only machine patented that performs the whole work of

Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning!

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ANDRE LEROY'S Nurseries AT ANGERS, FRANCE.

THE proprietor of these Nurseries, the most extensive in the world, has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that his
Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Seedlings, Fruit Stocks &c.
for the present season is now ready and at their disposal.

Apply to

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51 Cedar Street, New York.
42m3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME upon the premises of the Subscriber on the 21st September, 1861. A Chestnut colored horse, about 8 years of age, medium sized, and shoes on fore feet.—The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take him away.
Andrew K. Edgar.
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HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES! THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vernon State Fair, '57 and '58.
FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.
FIRST PREMIUM at 15 different State Fairs.
SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.
Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.
No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.
Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to
JAMES G. DUDLEY,
General Western Agent, 36 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

44-ly

THE ASHLAND Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers who has on hand a large number for the season of 1860.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from \$90 to \$100.

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Manufacturer and Proprietor,
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Devons for Sale or Exchange.

OFFER FOR SALE—very cheap—one bull and one cow, pure blood Devons, and not at all related on long times with good security. Or I will exchange for a young horse, or for a light, strong, two-horse spring wagon. The animals are fine, but circumstances prevent me from continuing to breed them.

CHAS. BETTS.
Write me at Burr Oak, Michigan. 36-3t

20 Leicester Bucks for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this season twenty yearling bucks, bred by himself on his farm at Grosse Isle, from the best imported stock. These bucks are warranted to be as fine as any of this breed of sheep that has been offered in this State.

HORACE GRAY,
Grosse Isle Mich. 36-2m

BRAMAN SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.

Some of the Principal points of Excellence
Claimed for our Machine over others are:

1. It dispenses with the use of a band for driving the machine.
 2. The works are so perfectly arranged that the machine can run backwards or forwards with the same facility; it can always be started with the foot alone, and always sure to be right. No other machine ever made can be run both ways without endangering the works.
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 4. The perfection of the machine is seen in the fact that the work is as perfect when done at the rate of 1500 stitches per minute as at 100.
 5. The needle and needle bar both being perfectly straight and working perpendicularly, all springing and variation, which is a great objection to all machines working with a crooked needle, is avoided enabling it to work through very heavy goods without trouble or danger of breaking needles.
 6. Both the upper and under threads are used directly from the original spool, thus doing away with the trouble of rewinding, against which so many complaints are made.
 7. In simplicity of construction and action.
 8. In the quality and amount of work which it will do in a given time.
 9. In the ease with which one can learn to use it.
- The stitch made by our Machine is not surpassed in strength and durability by that of any other Machine. It is not only double locked, but very elastic so that any seam can be stretched to the capacity of the goods without breaking the stitch, and the seam cannot be ripped although every fourth stitch be out.

What some of the leading newspapers
say of the merits of the Braman
Machine:

From the Detroit Daily Tribune.

Taken altogether, the Braman is an admirable Machine, and we are pleased to recommend it as something that has been much needed—a cheap and good sewing machine.

From the Michigan Journal.

We assert without fear of contradiction from any one who will as thoroughly examine and test this machine as we have, that for fineness, uniformity, and strength of stitch, facility, noiselessness and with a rapidity of performance and simplicity of construction, it is unequalled by any.

It produces an elasticity of stitch rivaling the well known back stitch by hand, precluding the possibility of breaking and ripping. Messrs. Braman have recently added two very important improvements to their machines, viz: A Hemmer and Tucker.

Others have a hemmer, but in none have they attained the simplicity and perfection of this; it turns the hem down under instead of upwards as all the others do.—By means of this tucker, a most beautiful and simple piece of mechanism, we may stitch, tuck and pleat of any width, on the finest fabrics, with perfect uniformity and straightness. It is peculiarly adapted to making shirt bosoms. Such is the simplicity and durability of construction of this Sewing Machine that even by carelessness scarcely any derangement can occur, so that a child can operate thereon and keep it in good working order.

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Its simplicity of construction is such that one is enabled to learn to use and manage it with ease quickness, and its strength and non ability to get out of repair is an excellent feature.

From the American Citizen.

We conceive it to be one of the best, simplest and

most durable machines ever presented to the public.

From the Weekly Gazette.

We are well satisfied that the Braman Machine is all that it appears, and will do its work on all kinds of goods well and satisfactorily.

From the Cincinnati, the leading Agricultural Journal of the South and West.

Braman & Co. manufacture the most popular machines extant for family and plantation sewing, when we consider simplicity and durability, combined with the prices—which vary from \$40 to \$100, according to finish. Having fully tested one of these machines in our own family with higher priced ones of other manufacture, we confidently recommend them as being superior.

Each machine will be warranted for three years.

Machines sent to any part of the country, with full directions for use accompanying, upon receipt of price.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted.

Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

WM. D. MANN & CO.,
No. 4 MERRILL BLOCK,

Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Ave's.

P. O. Drawer 851. 33-ly Detroit, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined variety of Diseases:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind. 6th June, 1859.
J. C. AYER & Co. Gentls: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me.—Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach.—Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month and used almost three bottles. Now my healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully
Yours,

ALFRED E. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 19th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocoele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing of New York City writes:—"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured.—Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these formidable derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains." All our remedies are for sale by FARRAND & SHELLEY Detroit, and by Druggists every where. 39m3

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WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE
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THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AGE'L WAREHOUSE at manufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich. 55-1f

SUFFOLK PIGS AND SOUTH-DOWN BUCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale a number of pure blood Suffolk Pigs, all of which are direct from the Stickney imported stock. There are no better or more improved stock in the country. Also two premium Southdown Back Lambs.

Detroit, Oct. 29, 1861.

F. E. ELDERED.
44w4

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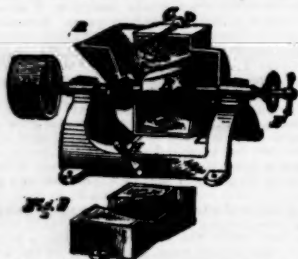
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BURR-STONE



FARM MILL

AND ANTI-FRICTION

HORSE POWER!!

These Mills and Horse-powers took in September last, NINE FIRST PREMIUMS at the Western State Fairs and are justly considered superior to all others for

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The grinding surfaces of this Mill are BURR STONE of conical form, (see cut above) so adjusted that the finest flour and the coarsest feed may be ground with the same mill. Any person can dress the stones with an ordinary miller's pick in one hour. Will grind 3,000 bushels of grain before requiring to be dressed, and will last a lifetime.

With horse-power, our smallest mill will grind from 12 to 15 bushels of feed per hour; if run by water or steam-power, from 20 to 25 bushels. The large mills will grind from 50 to 60 bushels of feed per hour. They will do as much work as the flat stone Mill with one half the power.

Price of No. 1 mill for farmers use \$100, Nos. 2&3 mills for Millers use, \$140 & \$170. We also make a wire bolt for No. 1 Mill with which farmers living at a distance from mills are enabled to make their own flour. Price \$30, extra.

These mills are also superior for grinding COFFEE, SPICES, PLASTER, BONES, Etc., Etc.

ANTI-FRICTION HORSE POWER

Is especially designed to drive THRESHING MACHINES, FARM MILLS, HAY CUTTERS, SAWS, PLANING MACHINES, COTTON GINS, Etc.

It has many advantages over the powers in general use, is portable, compact, simple, strong, and cheap; is

50 per cent lighter draft than any other,

and is not liable to get out of order. It runs so easy that THREE POUNDS DRAUGHT WILL KEEP THE POWER IN MOTION. The friction is reduced by IRON BALLS, so arranged in all the bearings that the whole weight of the castings runs upon them. These powers are designed for 1 to 8 horses.

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**BENNET BROTHERS,
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THE BLIND AND DEAF.
ARE CURED BY DR. McLEOD.
The eminent Scotch Physician, and Surgeon of many years practical experience with great skill and remarkable success in

RESTORING LOST SIGHT AND HEARING IN DETROIT MICHIGAN.

At his institute, corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, Merrill Block, up stairs.

The Dr. cordially invites all who have lost their sight or hearing, or those who are in any way afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear, catarrh, or any disease of the head, to call on him without delay, as there is but one Sure and Certain method of effecting a cure, and his treatment is mild and gentle, without pain.

The poor, the widow and the orphan will be kindly considered and will be cured free of charge. All letters addressed to Dr. McLeod, inclosing a postage stamp, will be promptly answered. Medicine sent to any part of the country.

40-m-3-*

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L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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CUMMINGS' PATENT**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.**

The best in use, by hand or horse power, at
FENFIELD'S AGR'L WAREHOUSE.

Detroit, Dec. 30, 1860

53-4

BRIGHT ON GRAPE CULTURE.

SECOND EDITION.—THIRTY PAGES OF NEW MATTER, with the experience of 1860 and '61, being the most important part of the work. Indispensable to all GRAPE GROWERS. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, 60 cents, in stamps. Address,

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PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR,

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,

And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,

And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

Imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial only is necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly, giving it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which when most with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

Only Twenty-Five Cents

per bottle, to be had of all respectable Druggists and Perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous**LIQUID HAIR DYE**

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the hair or skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS

Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine**OFFICE REMOVED**

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APPLE TREES, PEACH TREES,

AND OTHER NURSERY STOCKS,

At Wholesale for Fall Trade of 1861.

I HAVE a very large stock of 2, 3, and 4 years old Apple Trees, all sizes and very thrifty, which I will sell at very low rates. My trees have given entire satisfaction to all who have dealt with me. And I am prepared to sell them at prices to suit the times. 40,000 one year old peach trees. Small fruits and ornamental trees of all kinds. Dealers are assured that it will be for their interest to visit my nurseries and inspect my stock, and learn my prices before closing contracts elsewhere.

H. C. GILBERT.

N. B. A liberal commission allowed to Agents who prefer to contract in my name.

May 1861.

H. C. G.

21-4m

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Surpassing all others in use, either for simplicity, durability, or ease of working, requiring no fastening or regulating, as the act of passing the clothes between the Rubber rolls does the work more perfectly than it can be done in any other way.

Those wishing good pay and pleasant business in introducing them will please apply to the Subscriber who will sell the Right by the County or furnish Machines in any quantity at wholesale.

Howden, Colby & Co., Manufacturers, Waterbury, Vt.
Machines for Wayne Co., supplied by E. Brownson, 194, Jeff. Ave., Detroit.

E. A. COLBY, Agent.
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—FOR THE—

STATE FAIR OF 1861.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—FOR THE—
THOUSANDS ATTENDING
—THE—
STATE FAIR!

THE SUBSCRIBER would call attention of the multitude attending the STATE FAIR to his large and attractive stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING for sale
at his **CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**

168 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.
—EMBRACING—

OVER COATS,

DRESS AND FROCK COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

&c, &c, &c.

All of which has been recently manufactured, under his own inspection and is **WARRANTED** to give satisfaction. All in want of **READY MADE CLOTHING** are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, which shall be offered at prices **VERY LOW** and corresponding with the times.

H. HALLOCK.

September 14, 1861.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

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Surgeon Dentist, Professor of Medical Galvanism, Botany, Etc.

Deafness, and all Diseases of the Eye Perfectly Cured.

Provided the sight is not gone, or the Drum of the Ear broken. Dr. W. WELLS guarantees to remove all noises in the head caused by deafness, enabling individuals at an advanced age to catch the sound of a distant low speaker, at any place of worship or public assembly, or to join in general conversation.

DR. WELLS, OF LONDON, England, in soliciting the patronage of the public of Detroit and surrounding country to his method, founded on the most scientific principles of healing diseases and alleviating the ills of suffering humanity, would respectfully call their attention to the following facts worthy of record, even in this the nineteenth century. Deeply sensible as he is of the number of empirics and quacks that are continually imposing upon a good-natured public, he feels the difficulty of the task, without a trial, of disabusing the public mind of the very erroneous idea that every thing that is new must be counterfeited, but a trial will at once satisfy the most incredulous of the superiority of his treatment over all others. After years of patient study and practice in London, England, Dr. Wells came to the gratifying conclusion that by applying Electricity and Medical Galvanism to the human frame, the normal condition of health could be restored, the nerves strengthened and new life infused into the debilitated; and those sinking into premature decay, the *Cures* have in many cases been miraculous. Where Physicians of the longest standing have failed in their systems, by the power of the electric current treated in a scientific manner, by an experienced Professor, the most happy results have been the consequence, health has been restored.

The Doctor has, after considerable attention, perfected a Galvanic Machine or Instrument which, for completeness and efficiency, cannot be equalled, much less excelled. By it he is enabled to pass the currents of electricity to any part of the human system, in such quantity, and in such degree of intensity, as his ample experience may deem proper, to counteract disease—at the same time gauging its power to suit the constitution of the patient. Also the Dr. has the

ELECTRIC BATHS.

While the Dr. would assure the public that there is no disease incident to mankind but what his method of treatment will alleviate and help, the following diseases are treated with a certainty of success:

Ague,	Consumption,	Fits,
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Rowel complaints,	Dysentery,	Jaundice,
Rheumatism,	Erysipelas,	Liver Complaints,
Retention of urine,	Bad Legs,	Lumbago,
Scrofula, or	Spinal Diseases,	Venerical affections
King's Evil,	Nocturnal Emissions,	from whatever
Sore Throats,	stions,	nature, &c., &c.

Secondary Symptoms.
Consultation hours from 8 A. M., till 8 P. M. Sundays from 9 till 1 o'clock.
Office, 362 Jefferson ave., corner of Brush st., Detroit, Michigan.

Special attention paid to all female complaints.—Medicine sent to all parts of the United States. 33m8*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a **SURE CURE** for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
44-1y Kings county, New York.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]



The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 to 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich. 9-1f

CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

FACTORIES, &c.

FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,

Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices. **BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.** Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-1y 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS **HAVE NEVER FAILED**

IN MORE THAN 300 DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent, 44-1y at 93 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITT'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2 HORSE (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smit Machines. No. 10 Woodward Ave., Detroit

ITALIAN BEES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to answer orders for these superior bees in any quantity. Every Queen sent out will be warranted *pure Italian*, and a safe arrival to her destination and transfer to a stock of common bees guaranteed.

For circular. Address MARTIN METCALF, Grand Rapids, Mich. 25-4w

THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue

Incidents and Anecdotes.

Maize and Tobacco.

The Indian Corn looked over the fence,
And what do you think it spied?
A field of tobacco, just ready to bloom,
And stretching in lordly pride.

To the broad-leaved neighbor at once he called,
In accents loud and clear,
"I thought you belonged to a summer clime;
Pray, what are you doing here?"

So then, with a haughty air, replied
That plant of power and pelf,
"You are pleased to ask of my business, Sir—
What do you do, yourself?"

"I feed the muscle, and blood, and bone,
That make our farmers strong,
And furnish bread for the little ones
That round their table throng."

"I move in a somewhat loftier sphere,"
The foreign guest rejoined,
"As the chosen friend and companion dear
Of men of wealth and mind."

"I'm the chief delight of the gay young spark;
O'er the wise my sway I hold;
I lurk in the book-worm student's cell—
In the dowager's box of gold."

"Thousands of hands at my bidding work;
Millions of corn I raise"—
He ceased to speak, and in angry mood
Responded the tasseled Maize;

"You're in secret league with dyspeptic ill—
A merciless traitor band;
With clouds of smoke you pollute the air,
With floods of alime, the land."

"You tax the needy laborer sore;
You quicken the drunkard's thirst:
You exhaust the soil—and I wish you'd go
To the place whence you came at first."

—[Anonymous.]

A Curl cut off with an Ax.

"Do you see that lock of hair?" said an old man to me.

"Yes; but what of it? It is, I suppose, the curl from the head of a dear child, long since gone to God."

"It is not. It is a lock of my own hair; and it is now nearly seventy years since it was cut from this head."

"But why do you prize a lock of your hair so much?"

"It has a story belonging to it, and a strange one. I keep it thus with care, because it speaks to me more of God and of his special care than anything else I possess."

"I was a little child of four years old, with long curly locks, which in sun, or wind, or rain, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut up a log, and I went with him. I was standing a little way behind him, or rather at his side, watching the strokes of the heavy ax, as it went up and down upon the wood, sending off splinters with every stroke, in all directions. Some of the splinters fell at my feet, and I eagerly stooped to pick them up. In doing so, I stumbled forward and in a moment my curly head was upon the log. I had fallen just the moment when the ax was coming down with all its force. It was too late to stop the blow. Down came the ax. I screamed, and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden horror caused

he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered; I from my fright and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms, and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted. Not a drop of blood nor a scar was to be seen. He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God. Having done so he took up his ax, and found a few hairs upon its edge. He turned to the log where he had been chopping and found a single curl of his boy's hair, sharply cut through and laid upon the wood. How great the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge, at the moment when it was descending on my head. With renewed thanks upon his lips, he took up the curl and went home with me in his arms.

"The lock he kept all his days, as a memorial of God's care and love. That lock he left to me on his death bed."

A letter from Rome of the 16th says—"Riding a few days since in the Campagna, I was passed by three equestrians—two certainly men, the third a puzzle, but seeming rather of the 'epicene,' or doubtful gender.—It wore a yellow Zouave, jacket a black garment beyond description clothed its lower members, and on its head was jauntily stuck a bersagliere hat, with a great plume of yellow and black feathers. It rode like a woman—that is, very fast and recklessly—to the evident terror and suffering of its two companions, who, dressed in tight suits of black, and one, at least, with his feet thrust into his stirrups the wrong way, were tempting Providence in a trot. A wide ditch was before them—I have seen men turn from a smaller. It, however, went straight at it, and got well over; and turning round, and taking off her hat to her 'pounded' companions, there was the beautiful face of the ex-Queen of Naples, who stopped to light her cigar, while the two men went ignominiously round by the bridge."

DUELING.—Travelling in a stage coach, Professor V.—got into an argument with a fellow traveller about duelling, the necessity of which the Professor strenuously denied. The other stoutly maintained it, and insisted that there were many cases which could be decided only by a duel. "I deny that," said the Professor. "Poh!" exclaimed the other "it is quite clear. Why, what else can you do? Here are you and I talking together; and suppose we get into a warm argument, and I say to you, 'you lie!' what can you do then? You must fight me—there's no other remedy." "I deny it," replied the Professor, with provoking coolness. "Well but what can you do?" "Why," he again replied, "if you say to me, 'you lie!' I should say prove it. If you do prove it, I do lie; if you don't prove it, it's you that lie. An there is an end to the matter."

STINGING B'S.—Big Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff.

Questionable Railroad Baggage.

On a Western railroad, a Dutchman recently sought to save the "half fare" upon his sixteen year-old Hans by putting him in a coffee sack and dumping him down in a corner, near the door. The conductor told him that it was too large a bundle to have there—that he must put it in the baggage car. He "nix fersta." Suspecting its contents, the conductor gave it a vigorous kick, with the inquiry "What have you got here?" The only reply was a Dutch yell from the inside of the bag. The conductor stopped the train five miles from any station, and permitted the Dutchman to practice still greater economy by getting himself and his baggage(?) to its destination, as best he could. Verdict of the passengers—"served him right."

Gen. McClellan's Farewell to Gen. Scott.

Gen. McClellan, at the head of his staff, proceeded to an inner room occupied by Gen. Scott, and removing his hat from his head, bowed before the veteran chief whom he had just succeeded.

Gen. Scott, sitting, from inability to rise, extended his hand to his successor, and they talked for some minutes with hands clasped. In this position, Gen. Scott, drawing McClellan nearer to him said:

"General, do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless you."

The young chieftan's only reply was:

"I thank you, General, and will not forget your counsel. May you be restored to health, and live to see your prophecy fulfilled. God be with you. Farewell."

A NEW DODGE.—The Knickerbocker tells of the last dodge for "raising the wind."—Some fellow in Boston advertises that he will send "a finely executed portrait of George Washington, another of Benjamin Franklin, to any address for one dollar." The purchaser receives in due time a three cent and one cent postage stamp, ornamented with "finely engraved" heads.

"Say Pomp, you nigger, where you get that new hat?" "Why, at the shop ob course."—"What is the price of such an article at that?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know—de shop-keeper wasn't dar!"

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a pretty girl from the country. "Yes sir," said the blushing girl; "that's my fellow outside. He wouldn't come in."

"Do you understand me now?" thundered a country pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an inkling of what you mean," replied the boy.

"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician, while going his rounds. "Nine." "Why, I ordered medicine for ten." "One wouldn't take it."

As an improvement upon the barbarous word "telegram," the most expressive one of "tell-a-whopper" has been suggested.